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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/083,186	02/26/2002	Shigefumi Odaohhara	JP920000465US1	5140
25299	7590	06/06/2005	EXAMINER	
IBM CORPORATION			PERVEEN, REHANA	
PO BOX 12195			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
DEPT 9CCA, BLDG 002			2116	
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709			DATE MAILED: 06/06/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/083,186	ODAOHHARA, SHIGEFUMI
Examiner	Art Unit	
Rehana Perveen	2116	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 May 2005.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-18 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) 7-9, 17 and 18 is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1, 5, 6 and 10-16 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) 3 and 4 is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 February 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Response to Amendment***

***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 7-9, 17, and 18 are allowed over the prior art of record.

Claims 3 and 4 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 5, 6, and 10-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fujimoto et al, Japanese Patent No. JP409312935A, in view of Okamoto, Japanese Patent No. JP404200238A.

Fujimoto et al and Okamoto were cited as prior art in the previous office action. The rejections are hereby respectfully maintained and repeated below for convenience.

As to claims 1 and 10, Fujimoto et al teach a power supply apparatus connected to a commercial power supply for supplying power to a main unit (load 10), a battery for supplying power to the main unit (battery 4), a controller (control means 22), and the controller executes an operation when power consumption in the main unit exceeds a predetermined value (abstract).

However, Fujimoto et al do not expressly teach the operation being a power consumption control operation.

Okamoto teaches a power consumption control equipment for monitoring power consumption, and executing a power consumption control operation when the power consumption is detected to be higher than a preset first value (or threshold) (abstract).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Fujimoto et al and Okamoto because Okamoto's power consumption control, when incorporated into Fujimoto et al's system, would have enabled increased efficiency in overall system power management by allowing reduction in power consumption of the overall system.

Neither Fujimoto et al nor Okamoto explicitly teach the predetermined value to be a maximum output power of the power supply. However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention would have readily recognized that such maximum

output power is implied in the teachings of both Fujimoto et al and Okamoto. One of ordinary skill would consider the value to be maximum power output since the systems are monitoring power consumption and controlling power consumption, and typically a threshold in the conventional system would have been a maximum allowable output that shall trigger a control signal when the threshold is exceeded. Accordingly, it is well within the scope of the teachings of Fujimoto et al and Okamoto to have the value being a maximum output power.

As to claim 5, Fujimoto et al teach the controller recognizes an output current value or an output voltage value from the power supply apparatus and has the operation executed (abstract). Okamoto teaches the power consumption control operation being executed based on a value detection, inherently an output current value or an output voltage value (abstract).

As to claim 6, Fujimoto et al teach a variation-controlling unit for controlling variation of the voltage supplied to a predetermined part of the main unit (abstract).

As to claim 11, Okamoto teaches a current measurement circuit for measuring an output current from the power supply apparatus, and the controller makes the system unit stop the power consumption reduction operation and restore the previous operation on detecting the output current being lower than a predetermined current threshold (inherent in temporary stop of or temporarily suppressing power consumption, abstract).

Claims 12-16 are directed to the method of system claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, and 11. Fujimoto et al and Okamoto, in combination, teach the system as set forth in claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, and 11. Therefore, Fujimoto et al and Okamoto, in combination, also teach the method as set forth in claims 12-16.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 09 May 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Specifically, the applicant substantially argued to the point that neither Fujimoto nor Okamoto, alone or in combination, teach the specified value being a maximum output power of the power supply apparatus.

In response to the applicant's argument as stated above, the examiner disagrees. The examiner agrees that neither Fujimoto et al nor Okamoto **explicitly** teach the specified value to be a maximum output power of the power supply apparatus. However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention would have readily recognized that such maximum output power is **implied** in the teachings of both Fujimoto et al and Okamoto. One of ordinary skill would consider the value to be maximum power output since the systems are monitoring power consumption and controlling power consumption, and typically a threshold in the conventional system would have been a maximum allowable output that shall trigger a control signal when

the threshold is exceeded. Accordingly, it is well within the scope of the teachings of Fujimoto et al and Okamoto to have the value being a maximum output power.

***Conclusion***

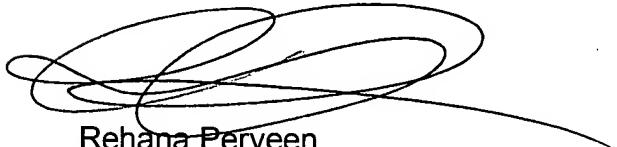
**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rehana Perveen whose telephone number is 571-272-3676. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 8:00am - 6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynne H. Browne can be reached on 571-272-3670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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